cent of essential drugs and to have price control on all drugs;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) what are the details of other suggestions made by the Federation and by when the final view will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have not finalised the New Drug Policy.

(d) The Federation has also made suggestions in the areas of licensing and pricing. Government intend to announce the New Drug Policy as early as possible.

Price Decontrol category of Medicines under drug price control order, 1979

2846. SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the objectives for having a price deconrol category of medicines undcer he Drugs Price Control Order, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of medicines falling under this category have a mark up from 500 to 1000 per cent;

(c) if so, what is the mark up allowed under category I, II and III drugs falling under price control;

(d) whether it is a fact that there was no price decontrol category under Drugs Price Control Order, 1970;

(e) what was the highest mark up allowed under DPCO, 1970;

(f) whether it is a fact that a number of instances came to Government's notice in respect of formulators marketing without price approval, overcharging the prices and marketing price controlled medicines under the price exempted category; and

(g) if so, what system has been adopted by Government to check such actiivties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The purpose of having decontrolled category was to enable the manufacurers to set off losses, if any, on the price controlled categories against profits of price decontrolled formulations.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Category-I formulations are allowed a mark-up of 40 per cent on ex-factory cost, category-II formulation 55 per cent on the ex-factory cost and category-III formulations upto 100 per cent on ex factory cost.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The mark-up depended upon the scheme of pricing opted for by the individual manufacturers.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Wherever such instances have come to the notice of the Government action is taken in accordance with due procedure of Law.

Requirement of anti-T.B. drugs

2847. SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total estimated requirement of each of anti-TB drugs in the country during 1986-87;

(b) what is the total production of each drug during 1984-85;

(c) names of the TB drugs which are produced from basic stages and intermediate stages indigenously as well as names of drugs still being imported in the country;

(d) what was the quantity imported during the last three years, year-wise and what are the chances for its production in the country;

(e) what is the mark-up allowed on the formulation of each drug and under which category each falls;

(f) whether it is a fact that certain companies made huge unintended benefits on these drugs;

(g) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(h) what is the price fixed of each strength and pack of each formulation based on each drug.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The 7th Plan working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have estimated the requirement of anti-TB drugs during 1986-87 as under:

Name of the Bulk Drug		Requirement (Tonnes)
Rifampicin	—	61·22
I.N.H.	—	325·00
PAS	—	250·00
Thiacetazone	—	70·00
Ethambutol	—	310·00
Streptomycin	—	270 00
Pyrazinamide	—	27·50

(b) Details of production of each anti-TB drug in the organised sector during 1984-85 are given below:—

Name of the Bulk Drugs		Production (Tonnes) (1984-85)
INH	—	127·70
PAS	—	119·07
Thia etazone	—	20·39
Ethambutol	—	205·50
Streptomycin	—	235·06
Pyrazinamide	—	2·62

(c) All the anti-TB bulk drugs are being produced either from basic or intermediate stage. Imports of INH, PAS, Thiacetazone, Streptomycin and Ethambutol were nil|negligible during 1983-84. Substantial quantities of Rifampicin and Pyarazinamide are being imported to meet the demand.

(d) Details of imports are published in the Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade in India, Vol. II copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(e) Mark-up allowed in formulations and the category of formulations are contained in DPCO, 1979, a copy of which was laid on the table of the House.

(f) and (g) Certain cases have come to the notice of this Ministry. Action as per the law is on.

(h) The leader prices of formulations would be compiled and laid on the table of the House.

Import of Rifampicin

2848. SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rifampicin is an anti-leprotic drug;

(b) whether it is a fact that this drug is not manufactured and is being imported during the last six years or so;

(c) what is the amount of foreign exchange spent on this drug every year during the last six years;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government allowed approvals to manufacture this drug during the last four years or so;

(e) names of the companies who were granted approvals from January 1981 to 30th November, 1985 along with capacity, stage of manufacture allowed to each;

(f) whether any company has started production;

(g) if so, name of the companies and details of production;

(h) whether it is also a fact that drug companies are not interested to implement